

## CANADA NOT SATISFIED.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS SEEM LIKELY TO FAIL.

THE DOMINION MAKES A COUNTER-PROPOSAL WHICH IS UNACCEPTABLE TO THE AMERICAN SIDE.

Washington, June 27.—The negotiations for a modus vivendi regulating the Alaskan boundary have fallen into a state that jeopardizes a successful outcome and causes apprehension among officials. Nothing has been heard from Ambassador Choate as to the results of the conference he had to-day with Lord Salisbury on this subject, but the last phase of the case was that the Canadians had made a counter-proposal in place of accepting the definitive American proposition, which had been carefully drawn with the sole purpose of preventing any future controversy over the points already agreed upon between Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury.

Instead of following the lines of the American proposal and confining the counter-proposal to a plain statement of the points already roughly indicated as marking the boundary, this last issue proposed a radical change in the line on the Dalton Trail, and was of a character wholly unacceptable to the American side, involving as it did the transfer into Canadian jurisdiction of the fortunes and claims of many American miners.

Unless there is a decided abatement on one side or the other of the demands, the desired modus vivendi will be as unlikely of attainment as was a permanent agreement on the boundary question, and the chances for the reassembling of the Joint High Commission will fade away entirely.

A CONFERENCE HELD IN LONDON. AMBASSADOR CHOATE AND LORD SALISBURY DISCUSS CANADA'S OBJECTION.

London, June 27.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, had a conference at the Foreign Office this morning with the Marquis of Salisbury in regard to the objection raised by Canada on Friday to the suggested modus vivendi in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF A PERMANENT ARBITRATION BOARD TO BE DISCUSSED MONDAY.

The Hague, June 27.—For the next few days the members of the Special Drafting Committee, who are preparing a record of the work already accomplished, will be the only Peace Conference delegates occupied.

The question of a permanent arbitration board and Germany's relation thereto, the German delegates, it is said, having received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as outlined in the Anglo-American plans, will be discussed Monday.

## RUSSIAN PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE.

London, June 28.—The correspondent of "The Times" at The Hague says:

"As the result of a protracted informal discussion of the committee's report to-day, the Russian military disarmament proposals were declared unacceptable."

## UNNECESSARY ALARM IN LONDON.

"THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE" CONJURES UP A PHANTOM FLEET OF CLAN-GAEL PRIVATEERS.

London, June 27.—"The St. James's Gazette," which has been remarkable for its jingoism on the subject of the Transvaal, came to the fore to-day by earnestly appealing to the British Admiralty to take immediate steps to counter the plans of the representatives of the Clan-Gael from the United States, who are now at Pretoria with the view of obtaining authority to start a fleet of privateers under the Transvaal flag with the object of looting Cape liners."

It is to be hoped that the British Admiralty will not be unnecessarily alarmed. The Clan-Gael is a great and powerful organization, and it has for many years accepted contributions from servants in this country and has held annual picnics and games as a means of soothing and amusing them while it took their money, and the champions of Finn McCool were nothing to what its members would be if they got a chance, but this is not their chance, any more than anything else ever was. Let the British Admiralty rest assured that the fleet of the Clan-Gael does not exist at this moment equal the Russian navy, to say nothing of the British. If the commodities for which its money has been spent could at this moment be reproduced there would doubtless be whiskey enough to float the fleet, but there would not be a single ship. It is a pity that this paragraph cannot reach the British Admiralty before 6 o'clock this morning, so as to save the night's rest, but that is the fault of the longitude. As soon as it is received and read, let the navies that have been called back into home ports be sent out again. The Clan-Gael is not likely to get any nearer to them than Jones's Wood, and then, Admiral Dewey is on his way west, and he feels friendly toward England, and there is nothing to fear.

## BRITISH SAID TO HAVE INYACK ISLAND.

London, June 27.—"It is persistently rumored here," says a dispatch from Johannesburg to "The Standard," "that Great Britain has acquired possession of Inyack Island, in the mouth of Delagoa Bay."

## BRITISH FLEET ORDERED TO MOBILIZE.

Chatham, England, June 27.—An order has been received at the dockyard here for the fleet to mobilize July 11. It is believed this is a step taken preparatory to the annual navy maneuvers. Ten battle ships and thirty-two cruisers will take part in the operations.

## THE KAISER FRIEDRICH REJECTED.

## THE GREAT NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER

TO BE RETURNED TO HER BUILDERS.

Berlin, June 27.—The steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which was built for the North German Lloyd Company, not having fulfilled the conditions of the contract, has been rejected by the company, and she will be returned to her builders on her arrival to-morrow at Bremen from New-York, from which port she sailed on June 20.

The Kaiser Friedrich was built in Ebing, Germany, by Schichau, the torpedo-boat builder, and was constructed on torpedo-boat lines, and was, in a sense, an experiment as applied to vessels of her type. She was guaranteed to make half a knot an hour more than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The speed of the latter is twenty-two knots an hour, but it is stated the Kaiser Friedrich has not averaged over twenty knots. She is 90 feet in length over all, of 64 feet beam, 4 feet deep, in length displacement is 12,000 tons. Her two sets of quadruple expansion engines have 2,500 horsepower. The engines are not in the after part of the hull, as is usual, but are set amidships, and there is one set of boilers abaft of the engines. There are nine engines in all, each having five cylinders. The vessel is expected to be completed in the next few days. It has been anticipated for some time that she would be returned to the builders, but it is believed that she can be so refitted as to meet the requirements of the contract under which she was constructed.

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

London, June 27.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said he hoped a bill providing for the federation of the Australian commonwealth would be introduced in the House of Commons early next session.

Melbourne, Victoria, June 27.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day, the Federal Enabling act passed its first reading.

## DEFIANT FRENCH FISHERMEN.

SEIZED BY NEWFOUNDLAND OFFICIALS, THEY RESCUE THEIR BOAT AND PUT TO SEA.

St. John's, N. F., June 27.—The French fishing vessel Nouvelle Ecosse, from the Grand Banks, arrived at Cape Broyle, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, yesterday in the custody of a herring boat. She was seized by the customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws. An officer was placed in charge of the ship and crew, but the latter attacked him, got the ship to sea, threw him into a boat and left the coast. The British special service vessel Columbine was ordered to chase and seize the Nouvelle Ecosse, which has no register, that being in the hands of the customs officials.

Serious complications are expected to result from this affair. The French Admiral is coming here to undertake an investigation.

## DEROULEDE RAISES A TUMULT.

SUPPRESSED BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE AFTER A SCENE OF DISORDER.

Paris, June 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Paul Deroüle, founder of the so-called League of Patriots, and member for the Angoulême Division of Charente, introduced a proposal for a revision of the Constitution, with the view of substituting "a popular for a parliamentary republic," and demanded urgency for his motion.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, opposed the proposition and asked that the motion be referred to a committee.

M. Deroüle requested permission to speak, but the president of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, refused to allow him to do so.

M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, member for the Comodo Division of Gers, accused the Premier of having recourse to subterfuges, and a violent tumult ensued. Several of the Deputies tried to speak, but their voices were drowned, and the President was compelled to suspend the session. When it was resumed urgency was proposed for M. Deroüle's motion, and was defeated by a vote of 397 to 79.

## BREST CALMLY AWAITS DREYFUS.

Brest, June 27.—The delay in the arrival here of the French cruiser Stax, which left the waters of French Guiana June 10 with Captain Alfred Dreyfus on board, increases the interest in the landing of the famous prisoner. All sorts of reports and speculations are current. For the moment, attention is concentrated on the putting to sea this afternoon of a lighthouse relief steamer. Such vessels usually start in the morning and return in the evening, consequently the departure of the steamer this afternoon has given rise to the conjecture that she has gone to meet the Stax, and that Dreyfus will be transferred on board of her.

The authorities continue refusing to furnish the slightest information regarding Dreyfus to the army of newspaper men of all nationalities now gathered here anxiously seeking news of the Stax.

In the mean while the effervescence of yesterday evening has quite evaporated. After the evening the inhabitants are calmly promenading the principal square, listening to the Marine Band.

## THE SPAN PASSES THE AZORES.

Paris, June 27.—A dispatch from Fayal, Azores Island, says the Stax passed that point without stopping to call.

## ROYALIST YOUTHS GET OFF LIGHTLY.

Paris, June 27.—The Correctional Tribunal to-day nominally fined the members of the League of Royalist Youths, the First Offenders' Act will protect them even from this.

## VENEZUELAN TRIBUNAL MEETS AGAIN.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER CONTINUES HIS ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH CASE.

Paris, June 27.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission met to-day, and Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney-General, continued his argument in support of the case of Great Britain.

## CATHOLIC NOBLES HIS AUDIENCE.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ADDRESSES A NOTABLE ASSEMBLY IN LONDON.

London, June 27.—The Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke, Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England, presided to-day at a special meeting of the Catholic Union Society of Great Britain, convened to hear an address by Archbishop Ireland, Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and all the Catholic nobility in London were present. A letter was read from Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, expressing the hope that the Catholic Church in England would be greatly influenced by the address of the Archbishop of New York. He referred to the generous and noble influence of the world, who would imitate her action on this question, and her example would thus be the means of extending the Church of Rome throughout the world.

Referring to the cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, the Archbishop said he hoped this friendship would increase as the years passed—a sentiment which was received with hearty approval.

Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, and the Bishop of Emmaus, Palestine, were among those who listened to the address.

## SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED AT VALENCIA—ONE

MAN KILLED AT SARAGOSA.

Saragosa, Spain, June 27.—Many people were injured during the rioting here yesterday. Seventeen persons received dangerous wounds. The troops were obliged to fire on the people.

Martial law has been declared at Valencia, and fighting continued at Granada, where the troops charged and wounded several people.

Anti-budget demonstrations have also occurred at Burgos, Toledo and Logron.

## KILLED IN THE TYROLESE ALPS.

TWO BAVARIAN OFFICERS MEET DEATH WHILE

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Vienna, June 27.—Two Bavarian officers, Baron Bounet and Baron Godin, were killed yesterday while attempting to ascend the Ackerlspitze, in the Tyrolese Alps.

## MRS. POLE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

London, June 27.—The jury in the suit for divorce, begun on June 20 by Mrs. Pole against her husband, Chandos Pole, naming the wife of the Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven, brother of the Earl of Craven, as co-respondent, found the charges of adultery proved, but disagreed regarding the charges of adultery. A judicial separation was offered the plaintiff, but decision in the matter was adjourned.

## CUSTOM HOUSE AT SAIGON DESTROYED.

Paris, June 27.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Saigon, describing the anti-foreign disturbances that recently occurred in Meng-Tu, Province of Yu-Yan, says that the Wong-Tai custom house, which was in charge of American officials, was sacked and destroyed.

## BROTHER OF THE POET TENNYSON DEAD.

London, June 27.—Arthur Tennyson, a younger brother of the celebrated poet, Alfred Tennyson, died to-day.

## PAWNEE BURNED AT SEA.

CREW TAKEN UNINJURED FROM THE CLYDE LINE FREIGHTER.

CATCHES FIRE ABOUT FORTY MILES OFF CAPE HENRY—THE GEORGE W. CLYDE GOES TO THE RESCUE.

The steamship Pawnee, of the Clyde Line, was burned to the water's edge about midnight last Saturday while forty miles off Cape Henry, on the Virginia coast. She was a freighter that plied between Boston and Brunswick, Ga., and had left the last named port last Friday with a cargo composed of railroad ties, lumber, naval stores and a few bales of cotton. She carried no passengers, it was said at the office of the company in this city yesterday. Her crew consisted of thirty-five men under the command of Captain Ingram.

The first news of the disaster was brought to this city by Captain Savage of the Savannah Line steamship City of Macon, which arrived here yesterday morning. He said that his vessel had passed the wreck of the Pawnee, which was still burning, at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning, and that he had made out her identity from a part of the stern which bore her name and had not yet been burned away. The City of Macon cruised around the wreck for some time, but discovered no signs of small boats.

When the news reached the Clyde Company's office here the keenest anxiety as to the fate of the crew was manifested. This was relieved later in the day, however, by the receipt of the following telegram from H. G. Smallbones, the company's agent at Wilmington:

"Pawnee destroyed by fire at midnight Sunday. Crew picked up by the George W. Clyde and Co. arrived here at 11 a. m. All hands saved."

The George W. Clyde sailed from here for Wilmington and Georgetown last Saturday.

"The Pawnee had evidently been burning for several hours," said Captain Savage, when seen on board his vessel yesterday. "Her smokestack was still standing, and from time to time bursts of flame from her hold would shoot up to the top of it. It was about 2 o'clock Sunday morning that our lookout saw a red glow on the horizon ahead. We did not pay any attention to it, however, but whenever we saw letters forming clouds of smoke rising above the horizon a little to starboard. Our course was at once changed, and we made for the smoke, and in a short time we could make out the outlines of a vessel, from which flames burst at intervals. On approaching nearer we could not at first see a sign of small boats, hatches, implements or anything that might bear the name of the vessel, but in the moment of attention is concentrated on the putting to sea this afternoon of a lighthouse relief steamer. Such vessels usually start in the morning and return in the evening, consequently the departure of the steamer this afternoon has given rise to the conjecture that she has gone to meet the Stax, and that Dreyfus will be transferred on board of her.

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## ROBBED IN THE BOWERY.

C. C. MILLER AND R. W. E. SWINTON ASSAULTED BY RUFFIANS.

THESE WELL-KNOWN WALL STREET BROKERS THINK THEY RECEIVED KNOCK-OUT DROPS—QUEER ACTION OF A POLICEMAN AND "CABBY."

It became known yesterday that two well-known Wall Street brokers were the victims of a particularly daring attack by Bowery thieves on Friday night. Not only were both men brutally assaulted, so much so that one of them was beaten into insensibility, but they were robbed of their watches, jewelry and money. The two brokers are C. C. Miller and R. W. E. Swinton. On Friday evening they attended together the performance of the "Man in the Moon" at the New-York Theatre, and at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. There one of the men purposed taking a car to his home in Brooklyn, and his companion, who lives in Staten Island, intended to continue on to the ferry house at the Battery. Before entering the cab a stipulated charge for the journey was agreed upon, the sum being paid to the driver in advance. The route followed by the cabman took them through the Bowery, and when halfway down the thoroughfare they decided to alight for a moment to get a drink. The driver was ordered to pull up at the first respectable saloon he came to. He halted at a place in the vicinity of Houston-st.

## THEIR CAB HAD VANISHED.

Messrs. Miller and Swinton went inside and called for two glasses of Rhine wine and seltzer. They were in the saloon only a few moments, but on reaching the street again they found that their cab had vanished. Their suspicions were immediately aroused, and, feeling that their drinks had been drugged, they hurried to a policeman and asked him to help in finding another cab. He replied curtly that they could look for the sidewalk until a stray cab passed, and then hail it. Having given this timely and valuable advice, he walked away. He had gone only a short distance when the two friends were suddenly set upon by a gang of thugs. Before he could make a move to defend himself Mr. Miller received a heavy blow on the head. At the same instant his watch was snatched from his pocket.

Though dazed by the blow, Mr. Miller fortunately retained his feet. He is a powerfully built man, and, grabbing the thief who held his watch, he yelled for the police. The same officer to whom he had just before spoken responded. As the policeman came upon the scene the thief threw the watch to the ground. It was picked up in a badly damaged condition by a man who was passing, and handed to the officer. In the excitement Mr. Miller had lost sight of his friend. Not caring so much for the arrest of his assailant as he was anxious to get home, he turned to the policeman and urged the policeman to take to the rescue of Mr. Swinton. But the official declined. He asserted that he had seen Mr. Swinton running down the Bowery, and that he had seen Mr. Miller and the watch-snatcher should go to the station house.

## THE POLICEMAN REFUSED TO ASSIST.

Feeling certain that Mr. Swinton had come to some harm, Mr. Miller objected, and even offered to give the policeman his watch if he would help to look for his friend. His entreaties, however, made no impression, and he was taken to the station house. The next morning he was discharged and the thief was held for the Grand Jury.

Going at once to Mr. Swinton's house, Mr. Miller found, as he had feared, that his friend had been robbed and badly injured by the thugs. Besides receiving an ugly wound at the back of his head, Mr. Swinton had his jaw broken. Money and jewelry, including three diamond rings, diamond collar button and a watch and chain, of the total value of about \$800, were stolen from him. Both men are of the opinion that knock-out drops were given to them in the saloon.

Mr. Swinton, who is a member of the firm of Dimock & Co., says that he has no recollection of anything that happened in the saloon while Mr. Miller says that it was with the utmost difficulty that the station house official could arouse him next morning. In the minds of their friends the robbery was a very queer one. The assistance of Mr. Swinton when urged to do so by Mr. Miller was a sinister appearance. Some of them express the opinion that the apathy of the patrolman suggests certain charges made before the Grand Jury Committee as to the protection given by some of the members of the force to vicious characters and keepers of disreputable saloons.

## CUTICLE TAKEN FROM ELEVEN PERSONS.

SCHOOLMASTERS CONTRIBUTED TO HEAL BURNS OF A YOUTH TEACHER AND

Waterloo, Iowa, June 27 (Special).—Thirty-two square inches of cuticle were today taken by physicians from the arms of eleven volunteers, one of whom was a woman, and successfully transplanted to the body of a youth, William Barrett, in order to heal the burns of his arm. Barrett was severely burned in a fire several weeks ago, and his wounds would not heal. The woman who volunteered to make the sacrifice for him was Miss Lydia Hinman, principal of the high school. The unfortunate young man was one of her favorite pupils. The other volunteers were his former schoolmates.

## DISORDERLY BELGIAN DEPUTIES.

SOCIALISTS SING THE "MARSEILLAISE" AND

SHOUT FOR A REPUBLIC.

Brussels, June 27.—Stormy scenes were witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day in connection with the debate on the Electoral law introduced by the Government. The Socialists accused the Government of bringing legal officers of the Crown to the chamber for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings. The questioner hotly protested, and an inconceivable tumult ensued. The Socialist Deputy Fumignat sang portions of the "Marseillaise," and all the Socialists joined in the chorus. Shouts of "Vive la République" were also raised. The Chamber, later, voted, by 88 to 18, to debate the French Republic, and the House adjourned amid a terrific uproar.

The Committee of the Federation of Labor Party met to-day, when Mary Barrett, a fifteen-year-old colored girl, was arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of murder. On May 5 Jackson, the eighteen months old child of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Lafferty, of Leipsic, eight miles from here, died from burns supposed to have been caused by the child getting too close to the stove. Mary Barrett, who was living with the family as a domestic, was the first to discover the child, and the last one with it before it was burned. Notwithstanding the apparent indifference of the negro girl to the child's death, Mr. Lafferty and his wife suspected nothing wrong in her conduct. A few days previous to the burning of the child a bag of rags was discovered on fire in the garret of the house and in the room occupied by the negro girl. Nothing was thought of the affair until, last Saturday, when a third fire occurred at the house, this time being in the girl's bed. After the fire the family suspected something wrong, but said nothing to the girl, except to ask her if she had any matches in the room.

There is also living with Mr. Lafferty a boy whose name is Levi Pyle, twelve years old, to whom the girl had made admissions, warning him if he disclosed anything she would kill him. Pyle was afraid to say anything. On Friday morning

## NEGRO GIRL BURNS A CHILD TO DEATH.

SAID AFTER IT WAS DEAD SHE WOULD NOT

HAVE TO ATTEND TO IT ANY MORE.

Dover, Del. June 27 (Special).—What has proved to be a case of premeditated infanticide developed here to-day, when Mary Barrett, a fifteen-year-old colored girl, was arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of murder. On May 5 Jackson, the eighteen months old child of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Lafferty, of Leipsic, eight miles from here, died from burns supposed to have been caused by the child getting too close to the stove. Mary Barrett, who was living with the family as a domestic, was the first to discover the child, and the last one with it before it was burned. Notwithstanding the apparent indifference of the negro girl to the child's death, Mr. Lafferty and his wife suspected nothing wrong in her conduct. A few days previous to the burning of the child a bag of rags was discovered on fire in the garret of the house and in the room occupied by the negro girl. Nothing was thought of the affair until, last Saturday, when a third fire occurred at the house, this time being in the girl's bed. After the fire the family suspected something wrong, but said nothing to the girl, except to ask her if she had any matches in the room.

## WRECK SEEN BY THE ALDBOROUGH.

Philadelphia, June 27.—The British steamship Aldborough, from Cardenas, which passed up the Delaware River this morning, reported the destruction by fire of the Clyde Line steamer Pawnee. The vessel was burned to the water's edge and there was no sign of life aboard when the Aldborough passed her yesterday, 18 miles east of Cape Charles.

## SENOR COREA STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

Managua, Nicaragua (via Galveston), June 27.—Senor Luis F. Corea, who has been appointed Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, left Managua to-day for Bluefields, from which point he will proceed to Washington.

## BRITISH CRUISER PYLADES ASHORE.

Sydney, New South Wales, June 27.—The British 11,000-ton cruiser Pyrales is ashore on the North-west coast.

An attempt was made to float her by a local tug, but it was unsuccessful.

FIRE! "UNEXCEPOT FIREWORKS!"

Buy before the rush at Depot, 5 Park Place—Adv.

the girl on the pretence that she was sick went to her home. Then young Pyle told his story, and it was recalled that the girl was heard to remark a few days after the funeral that, the child being dead, she would not have to attend to it any more. The girl while being brought to Dover this afternoon admitted setting the child afire, and also causing the two other fires. She was committed to jail without bail.

## PHILIPPINE PORTS OPENED.

FRESH IMPETUS GIVEN TO TRADE IN THE ISLANDS.

## BOOM IN THE HEMP BUSINESS—AGUI-

NALDO'S ALLEGED ASSASSINATION.

Manila, June 28, 7 a. m.—Major-General Otis has ordered the opening up to trade of many important ports that have been closed since the outbreak. These include San Fernando, on the west coast of Luzon; Aparri, on the north coast; Curima, and all ports in the islands of Samar and Leyte.

Many ships used in inter-island commerce have been tied up in the harbor here for months, and the shippers and merchants have been urging the Government to raise the blockade. When the decision was made known yesterday the scene in the Custom House was as animated as the floor of an American stock exchange. It was a busy day. Ship owners rushed to get their clearance papers.

There will be a great boom in the hemp business, which has been at a standstill. The ships will race to bring the first cargoes before the demand weakens. As there is a heavy export duty on hemp, this will greatly increase the revenues. The interests of the natives, as well as the merchants and traders generally, led General Otis to take this action. Delegations from the southern islands told him that the cessation of business was bringing much suffering to peaceful inhabitants.

Gunboats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must risk confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute of all ships they permit to sail.

The rumor that Aguinaldo had been assassinated was in circulation here for several days. It was not believed, but its currency gave it a definite form. According to the story, General Pio del Pilar called upon Aguinaldo on June 19 and accused him of causing General Luna to be killed. Aguinaldo denied responsibility, and added that he deeply regretted Luna's death. General Pio del Pilar, as the story goes, called him a liar and scoundrel, shot him twice in the head with his revolver and walked away unmolested.

The report finds no credence in Manila. A Filipino general, mounted on a big horse, with a numerous staff, has since been seen haranguing the Filipino troops around San Fernando, in Pampanga Province, and this officer is supposed to be Aguinaldo.

Yesterday four guns of Hobbes's battery and other artillery bombarded the Filipino blockhouses and trenches about two miles north of San Fernando. The blockhouses, which had been used by Filipino sharpshooters to annoy the American outposts, were destroyed. The enemy made no resistance.